United Nations A/65/396

General Assembly

Distr.: General
30 September 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 124 (w)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

Letter dated 28 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, on behalf of the Southern African Development Community, the text (in English) of the Communiqué of the 30th Jubilee Summit of Heads of State and Government, which was held in Windhoek on 16 and 17 August 2010 (see annex).

I kindly request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 124 (w).

(*Signed*) Wilfried I. **Emvula**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-56321 (E) 081010

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Annex to the letter dated 28 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Communiqué of the thirtieth Jubilee Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community

1. The Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) was held in Windhoek, Republic of Namibia, on 16 and 17 August 2010.

2. The Summit was officially opened by the SADC Chairperson, His Excellency President Joseph Kabila Kabange, of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

3. The Summit elected His Excellency President Hifikepunye Pohamba of the Republic of Namibia and His Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of the Republic of Angola as Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of SADC respectively.

4. The Summit also elected His Excellency President Rupiah Bwezani Banda of the Republic of Zambia and His Excellency President Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma of the Republic of South Africa as Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation respectively.

5. The Summit was attended by the following Heads of State and Government:

Botswana	H.E. Lt. Gen. Seretse Khama Ian Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana;
Democratic Republic of the Congo	H.E. Joseph Kabila Kabange, President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
Lesotho	Rt. Hon. Pakalitha B. Mosisili, MP, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho;
Malawi	H.E. Ngwazi Professor Bingu wa Mutharika, President of the Republic of Malawi;
Mauritius	Dr. the Hon. Navinchandra Ramgoolam, GCSK, FRCP, Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius;
Mozambique	H.E. Armando Emílio Guebuza, President of the Republic of Mozambique;
Namibia	H.E. Hifikepunye Pohamba, President of the Republic of Namibia;
South Africa	H.E. Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa;
Swaziland	H.M. King Mswati III of the Kingdom of Swaziland;
Zambia	H.E. Rupiah Bwezani Banda, President of the Republic of Zambia;

Zimbabwe	H.E. Robert Gabriel Mugabe, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe;
Angola	H.E. Fernando da Piedade Dias dos Santos, Vice-President of the Republic of Angola;
Seychelles	H.E. Danny Foure, Vice-President of the Republic of Seychelles; and
United Republic of Tanzania	H.E. Amani Abeid Karume, President of Zanzibar of the United Republic of Tanzania.

6. The Summit was also attended by the following former Heads of State and Government of SADC Member States:

- H.E. Sir Ketumile Masire, former President of the Republic of Botswana;
- H.E. Joaquim Alberto Chissano, former President of the Republic of Mozambique;
- H.E. Dr. Sam Shafishuna Nujoma, Founding President and Father of the Namibian Nation; and
- H.E. Kenneth David Kaunda, Founding President of the Republic of Zambia.

7. The following organizations were represented at the Summit: the African Development Bank, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the Southern African Customs Union and the SADC Parliamentary Forum.

8. His Excellency President Hifikepunye Pohamba of the Republic of Namibia, host of the thirtieth SADC Jubilee Summit, welcomed the SADC Heads of State and Government and all the delegates to the Republic of Namibia. His Excellency thanked the former Heads of State and Government of SADC Member States for their vision and dedication as well as for laying a solid foundation for the development of SADC.

9. The Summit was also addressed by the Chairperson of the African Union, His Excellency Ngwazi Prof. Bingu wa Mutharika, the President of the Republic of Malawi. His Excellency underscored the need for the region to achieve food security as a basis for sustainable economic growth. His Excellency further called on the Southern African leaders to enhance the region's application of science and technology to address issues of climate change, energy and infrastructure development. His Excellency also urged Member States to give attention to safe motherhood programmes, at both country and regional levels, in order to significantly reduce maternal, infant and child mortality by 2015.

10. In his handover statement, the outgoing Chairperson of SADC, His Excellency President Joseph Kabila Kabange paid tribute to, among others, the Founding Fathers of SADC, the Frontline States and the visionary pan-African leaders. He highlighted the achievements recorded by SADC in the last 30 years, which include infrastructure development and the launch of the SADC Free Trade Area.

11. In his acceptance statement, His Excellency President Hifikepunye Pohamba thanked the outgoing Chairperson for the able manner in which he steered SADC

during his term of office. His Excellency pledged to further strengthen cooperation among SADC Member States in order to enhance the capacity of the region to address common challenges.

12. The Executive Secretary of SADC, Dr. Tomaz Augusto Salomão, highlighted progress made during the past year in the implementation of the regional development and integration agenda. He noted that the region was still recovering from the global economic crisis and outlined policy measures to enable the region to cushion itself from any future economic crisis.

13. The Summit congratulated the Republic of Angola and the Republic of South Africa for successfully hosting the 2010 Africa Cup of Nations and the FIFA World Cup, respectively.

14. The Summit received a report from the outgoing Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, His Excellency Armando Emílio Guebuza. The Summit noted that the region continues to consolidate democracy, peace and security. In this regard, the Summit noted the peaceful and orderly manner in which the people of Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique and Namibia exercised their democratic rights as they voted in the presidential and parliamentary elections held in their respective countries. The Summit noted that these electoral processes were regarded as free, fair, transparent and credible.

15. The Summit noted the efforts being made in the search for sustainable political solutions in the Kingdom of Lesotho, the Republic of Madagascar and the Republic of Zimbabwe.

16. On the Kingdom of Lesotho, the Summit commended the stakeholders for their commitment to the post-electoral dialogue, the role of the Christian Council of Lesotho and the SADC Facilitation Team in mediating the Lesotho post-election dialogue. The Summit also urged the Lesotho stakeholders to work together towards the finalization of the Bill Amending the Electoral Law as a matter of urgency.

17. On Madagascar, the Summit commended His Excellency President Joaquim Chissano, SADC Mediator in the Madagascar dialogue, for his efforts to restore constitutional normalcy in the country. The Summit approved the following:

- SADC, the African Union and the wider international community should lend their political, technical, material and financial support to the process of Malgacho-Malgache dialogue;
- the SADC Mediator should continue to closely follow the situation, offer his support and facilitation to the Malagasy as appropriate, and report regularly to SADC and the African Union on developments in Madagascar;
- the need for the dialogue process to observe the key principles of neutrality, consensus, credibility and inclusiveness;
- establishment of a SADC liaison office in Madagascar in order to support the dialogue process in the country; and
- continuation of the sanctions on the Republic of Madagascar until the country returns to constitutional normalcy.

18. On Zimbabwe, the Summit:

- commended His Excellency Jacob Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa and Facilitator of the Zimbabwe Political Dialogue, for facilitating the implementation of the Global Political Agreement (GPA).
- commended the Zimbabwe stakeholders for their efforts towards implementation of the GPA;
- urged the Zimbabwe stakeholders to remain committed to the implementation of the GPA;
- reiterated its call on the international community to lift all forms of sanctions imposed on Zimbabwe in view of the negative effects they have on Zimbabwe and the SADC region in general; and
- mandated the Chairperson of SADC, assisted by the Chairperson of the Organ and the Facilitator of the Zimbabwe Political Dialogue, to engage the international community on the issue of sanctions on Zimbabwe.

19. The Summit noted the economic and security threat posed by piracy in the coastal waters of SADC Member States, especially Seychelles, Mauritius and the United Republic of Tanzania. The Summit mandated the Secretariat to send a team of technical experts to establish the extent of the problem and recommend appropriate measures.

20. The Summit received a report from the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration, and noted that the Task Force had adopted a comprehensive work programme with concrete actions and timelines aimed at consolidating the SADC Free Trade Area.

21. The Summit reaffirmed the commitment to establish a SADC Customs Union and endorsed the decision of the Task Force to appoint a high-level expert group. The main mandate of this group will be to consolidate and refine the technical work so far done in order to reach agreement and common understanding on the parameters, benchmarks, timelines, a model customs union and its implementation modalities. A report will be submitted to the Task Force before December 2011.

22. The Summit noted the preparations towards establishing the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area. The Summit also noted that SADC will host the next Tripartite Council and Summit. To this end, the Summit mandated the Chairperson of Council and the Executive Secretary to consult with Member States regarding the dates and venue of the Tripartite Council and Summit meetings.

23. The Summit reviewed progress on the socio-economic situation in the region, with particular focus on the impact of the global economic crisis on the region, food security, climate change, HIV and AIDS and gender and development.

24. The Summit noted the adverse socio-economic effects of the global economic crisis on the region and underscored the need to take into account various factors and players, such as the emerging economies and business community, in formulating remedial measures. In this regard, the Summit mandated the SADC Secretariat, in collaboration with the Chairperson of SADC, to convene an Extraordinary Summit on Economic Development.

25. With regard to the food security situation in the region, the Summit noted that there was an overall improvement. In this regard, the Summit noted that the region recorded overall increased food production in the current marketing year, with cereal surpluses in Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Zambia. The Summit noted that while food production and availability had improved in the region, access to food and household malnutrition remain a challenge.

26. The Summit urged Member States to scale up the implementation of the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security and to support the African Food Basket Initiative, which is aimed at enabling the African Continent to achieve food self-sufficiency within the next five years. In this regard, the Summit mandated the Secretariat to explore how SADC could access resources from the $22 billion L'Aquila Food Security Initiative pledged by the Group of Eight.

27. The Summit reiterated SADC's support to the African common negotiating position on the global climate change regime after the expiry of the Kyoto Protocol in 2012. The Summit noted that this issue would be discussed at the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to be held in Cancun, Mexico, from 29 November to 10 December 2010.

28. The Summit noted progress made in the implementation of the Maseru Declaration on Combating HIV and AIDS, in particular on prevention of mother-to-child transmission and the uptake of antiretroviral therapy. In order to achieve universal access targets and to mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS on socio-economic development and regional integration, the Summit urged Member States to intensify their efforts in implementing the Maseru Declaration on Combating HIV and AIDS. The Summit also urged Member States and the international community to support the replenishment of resources to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

29. The Summit noted progress made towards the achievement of 50 per cent representation of women in political and decision-making positions at all levels in line with its 2005 decision. The Summit noted that the overall situation was generally varied, with some SADC Member States recording improvement while others were regressing. Summit urged Member States to ratify and implement the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development.

30. The Summit urged Member States to support safe motherhood programmes in order to reduce maternal, infant and child mortality in line with the Millennium Development Goal commitments.

31. The Summit endorsed the Council decision on the establishment of the Regional Poverty Observatory, which will facilitate the implementation of the SADC Declaration on Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development.

32. The Summit decided that a review of the role, functions and terms of reference of the SADC Tribunal should be undertaken and concluded within six months.

33. The Summit celebrated the thirtieth SADC anniversary, during which felicitations on this special occasion were delivered on behalf of all SADC Heads of State and Government by His Excellency Vice-President Fernando Dias dos Santos, His Excellency Dr. Kenneth Kaunda and His Excellency President Robert Gabriel Mugabe.

34. The Summit conferred the Sir Seretse Khama SADC Medal on the following notable statesmen of the SADC region:

(a) His Excellency Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, former President of the Republic of Zambia;

(b) His Excellency Dr. Sam Nujoma, former President of the Republic of Namibia; and

(c) Ambassador Brigadier General Hashim Mbita of the United Republic of Tanzania.

35. The Summit appointed Ms. Emilie Ayaza Mushobekwa from the Democratic Republic of the Congo as SADC Deputy Executive Secretary for Finance and Administration and she was sworn in by His Excellency Ariranga G. Pillay, President of the SADC Tribunal.

36. The Summit also received the Windhoek Declaration of the 2010 SADC First Spouses Summit of the SADC Region, which underscored the importance of women's economic empowerment as a strategy for poverty reduction.

37. The Summit expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of the Republic of Namibia for the warm hospitality extended to all delegates and facilities placed at their disposal that made this Summit a success.

38. His Excellency Fernando da Piedade Dias dos Santos, Vice-President of the Republic of Angola, gave a vote of thanks and, on behalf of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, invited all Heads of State and/or Government to the Republic of Angola for the next Summit.

Windhoek
17 August 2010

0-56321

United Nations A/65/397

General Assembly

Distr.: General
30 September 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 8
General debate

Letter dated 28 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the statement which was to have been delivered on 24 September 2010 at the general debate of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly by Mr. Nguyen Minh Triet, President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and Head of the Delegation of Viet Nam to the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, and kindly request that the statement be issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 8 (see annex).

(*Signed*) **Le Luong Minh**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

10-56315 (E) 071010

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Annex to the letter dated 28 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by Mr. Nguyen Minh Triet, President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam at the general debate of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly

Mr. President,

On behalf of the Vietnamese Delegation, I wish to congratulate you on your election as the President of this sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly. I am confident that your experience will help bring this session to great success. Viet Nam fully endorses the theme "Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations in global governance" that you proposed for this debate.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to Mr. Ali Abdussalam Treki for his significant contributions to the sixty-fourth session.

Mr. President,

Our session coincides with the sixty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, the world's largest multilateral organization established with a noble mandate of coordinating actions of all nations towards peace, prosperity and justice. Over the past 65 years, the international community and the United Nations have recorded extraordinary achievements in a wide range of areas.

Along with conceptual changes on sustainable development coupled with equitable distribution and enjoyment of fruits produced by growth, the lives of the majority of humankind have been improved and better cared for in many aspects. The process of globalization and the scientific-technological revolution have rendered national interests increasingly interdependent and intertwined. Linkages and exchanges among nations have expanded and deepened, thus further enriching the material, cultural and spiritual values of mankind.

Guided by the primary purposes enshrined in its Charter, which are to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, promote cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and guarantee human rights, the United Nations has through its membership carried out its lofty mandates in a concrete manner. In this regard, we treasure the outstanding contributions of the United Nations to the prevention of a new world war, settlement of conflicts and civil wars in many countries, roll back of arms races and promotion of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, subsequently contributing to the consolidation of international peace and security as well as creation of such a peaceful and secure environment as it is now for humankind to develop.

Besides, we cannot help mentioning the considerable role played by the United Nations in accelerating the process of decolonization in the 1960s and 1970s, which helped liberate over 80 nations from the shackle of colonialism, win national independence and become members of the United Nations. We can never obscure our memories of the four consecutive decades of development initiated by the

United Nations since the 1960s to assist nations, especially the newly independent, in emerging autonomous and mastering their own processes of socio-economic development, improvement of health care and education, and protection of the environment. The United Nations has also made highly essential contributions to the design of an international legal system, with the Charter of the United Nations itself being the most important piece of legislation.

While a new world war has been avoided, the world of today is still fraught with untold paradoxes and challenges, and the sword of Damocles is still hanging over mankind. We all have witnessed many a war, local conflict, international terrorism, arms race, and proliferation of nuclear weapons. Confrontation, unilateralism, violation of national independence and sovereignty, and inequality in international relations, though somewhat abated, have persisted, and new dangers have surfaced. Over 1 billion people are still living in destitute poverty, and hundreds of millions of others put under the scourge of climate change, food insecurity, natural disasters, pandemics and terrorism.

Mr. President,

This situation requires our greater efforts and solidarity to achieve a world of genuine peace, a better life, and a brighter future for all.

The 65-year journey of the United Nations and mankind as a whole with all their successes and constraints has taught us a valuable lesson that the key to success lies in each nation's own efforts, enhanced international cooperation and promoted multilateralism on the basis of respect for fundamental principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

In this spirit, Viet Nam holds that this session of the General Assembly under the theme "Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations in global governance" should focus on the following issues:

First, it is imperative to maintain a peaceful and secure environment to facilitate nations' development. In this connection, the United Nations should continue promoting efforts for disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons given the new opportunities and prospects, while ensuring the rights of nations to use nuclear technologies and energy for peaceful purposes. As regards differences concerning nuclear proliferation risks, Viet Nam supports efforts aimed at solutions through dialogue and peaceful negotiation.

At the same time, the United Nations should continue promoting measures for adequate settlement of civil wars and local conflicts ongoing in many regions of the world, especially those in Africa as the continent suffering the most in the development process, as has been visibly evident at the newly concluded high-level meeting on the Millennium Development Goals.

Against such a backdrop, Viet Nam supports efforts for a fair, comprehensive and long-term solution to peace in the Middle East. Supporting the reconstruction and national reconciliation efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq, we hope that the people of Iraq and Afghanistan will soon enjoy security, independence and sovereignty for development. With regard to Kosovo, Viet Nam calls on the parties concerned to enhance dialogue in order to achieve a comprehensive solution based on Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Second, the international community and the United Nations should continue efforts to build equal international relations, and further improve the international system of law and institutions. Developing countries should be enabled to take part in the globalization and international integration process in a proactive and effective manner. Developed countries, on their part, should fully deliver on their commitments to development assistance, technology transfer and market access. It is important that the United Nations undertake measures to prevent unilateral use of economic means against developing countries. In that context, Viet Nam once again calls upon the United Nations to press ahead with the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions requesting the United States to immediately end its policy of embargo against the Republic of Cuba.

Third, the United Nations, in order to adapt to a changing world, needs to promote reforms as a priority in its agenda. The reforms should be implemented in a prompt, comprehensive, balanced and transparent manner with a view to enhancing the role of the General Assembly, enabling the Economic and Social Council to help the United Nations maximize its role in the development sphere, and enlarging the Security Council membership and improving its working methods. Viet Nam hopes that the negotiations on the United Nations reforms, particularly the reform of the Security Council and its membership enlargement, will soon produce fruitful results.

Viet Nam also looks forward to more coherent, consistent and effective development activities of the United Nations so as to better respond to the demands, priorities and specific conditions of recipient countries. The operation of the Human Rights Council and other United Nations human rights mechanisms should continue to be improved to avoid double standards and politicization.

Mr. President,

As actors with an increasingly important role in international affairs and having contributed to the work of the United Nations in many areas, regional organizations have proven effective in helping address many regional and global issues. I wish, in this connection, to mention in particular the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) with its incessant growth and development as a dynamic and integrated cooperative organization of 10 countries in South-East Asia, which is striving for the goal of an ASEAN Community by 2015 that rests on three pillars, i.e., the political-security community, the economy community, and the sociocultural community.

In its cooperation with external partners, ASEAN has been effectively asserting its posture in an environment of peace, security and cooperation for development in the region and the world. The Association has served as the major driving force for cooperation and integration in East Asia, especially in the economic and trade fields. Moreover, ASEAN has been actively promoting the development and sharing of norms and codes of conduct among nations, including particularly the Treaty on Amity and Cooperation, the Treaty on a Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone, the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea, and the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism.

As the Chair of ASEAN in 2010 under the theme "Toward an ASEAN community: from vision to action", Viet Nam has been making every effort to contribute to the success of the Association. Motivated by the policy of supporting and harnessing cooperation with the United Nations, we have been working closely

with relevant partners to ensure success for the upcoming ASEAN-United Nations summit due to be held in October 2010 in Hanoi, thus uplifting the ASEAN-United Nations cooperation to a new calibre.

Mr. President,

Alongside the birth of the United Nations, a new Viet Nam, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, now the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, was founded. This country has since then surmounted uncountable harsh trials throughout its struggle for national independence and freedom. Having mingled with the mainstream of history of mankind and the United Nations, the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence, freedom and development has made remarkable contributions to the common success of mankind in an effort for a world of peace, justice and development.

For the past thirty years as a United Nations Member, Viet Nam has joined hands with other Member States in working towards the adoption of many resolutions, decisions and concrete measures aimed at curbing the arms race, promoting comprehensive and full disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, resolving international conflicts and disputes by peaceful dialogue, developing social, cultural and economic cooperation, and ensuring human rights.

It is those commitments and determination that have led the multifaceted cooperation between Viet Nam and the United Nations to increased improvement and incessant development. In the past, the United Nations rendered valuable and practical assistance to Viet Nam in finance and expertise for the country's post-war reconstruction, helping Viet Nam particularly overcome the difficulties arisen during the period of blockade and embargo.

Today, the United Nations system and its organizations have been active in providing policy advice and technical assistance to help Viet Nam address development challenges as the country steps up industrialization and modernization for the goal of a strong country, a rich nation and an equitable, democratic and advanced society.

Viet Nam has been actively implementing the "Delivering As One" initiative in Viet Nam with a view to enhancing its national ownership capacity in development cooperation and contributing to the reform of the United Nations in general and the United Nations development agencies in particular. Viet Nam has always paid attention to promoting the tripartite cooperation between Viet Nam, a United Nations agency and an African country in such areas as agriculture, irrigation and infrastructure, and this has yielded initial encouraging outcomes. We have recently organized the second Viet Nam-Africa International Forum in Hanoi, which drew keen interests and large participation from most African countries and international organizations.

In the years ahead, building upon the past success of its foreign policy of openness, diversification and multilateralization of external relations, Viet Nam will step up its international integration and make further contribution to the work of the United Nations for the sake of peace, stability, equal relations among countries and an environment conducive to the development of all nations.

Mr. President,

With the firm belief in and strong commitment to the work that requires the joint dedication of hearts and minds of the United Nations and its Members, I sincerely wish this session of the General Assembly every success, thus meeting the common cherished aspiration of the peoples for a world of peace and prosperity.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.